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• Brunolli, Michael J.
Escondido, California 92029 (US)

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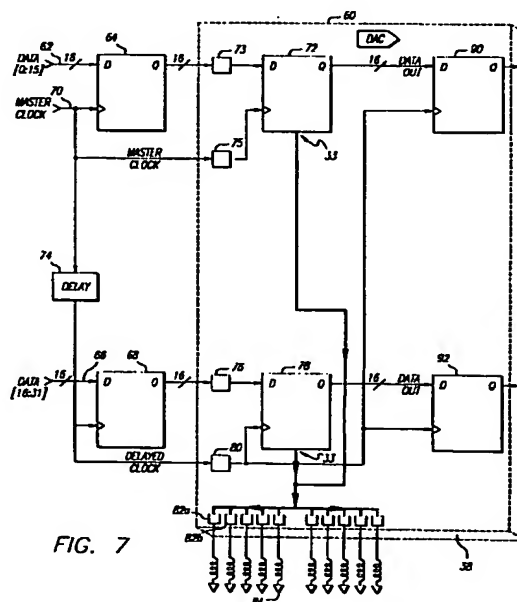
(74) Representative: Grünecker, Kinkeldey,
Stockmair & Schwanhäusser
Anwaltssozietät
Maximilianstrasse 58
80538 München (DE)

(71) Applicant: BROOKTREE CORPORATION
San Diego, California 92121-3707 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Wykes, Michael D.
Spring Valley, California 91977 (US)

(54) System for, and method of, minimizing noise in an integrated circuit chip

(57) The noise from the effects of currents through distributed capacitances between electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip and the chip substrate is minimized, especially for analog circuitry mixed on the chip with digital circuitry. The invention separates a plurality of bits in each digital word into a plurality (e.g. 2) of segments. A first register off the chip latches the first bits in each word with a first clock signal. A second register off the chip latches the second bits in each word with a second clock signal delayed from the first clock signal. The first register bits are latched on the chip with the first clock signal by a third register. The delayed second register bits are latched on the chip by a fourth register with the second clock signal or with a delayed first clock signal having the same delay as the second clock signal. Substrate ties for the third and fourth registers may be connected to at least one, preferably a plurality, of bonding pads on the chip. The bits from the third and fourth registers may be combined on the chip into a single word. Alternatively, the bits from the third register may be delayed on the chip by the delay of the second clock signal and combined with the bits from the fourth register. In another alternative, the combined signals may be re-registered on the chip in a fifth register in accordance with a clock signal having the delay of the second clock signal.



Description

This invention relates to a system for minimizing noise in electrical circuits on integrated circuit chips. More particularly, the invention relates to a system for minimizing the effects of noise produced between electrical circuits on integrated circuit chips and the substrates of the chips. The invention has particular applicability to integrated circuit chips which have mixed signal capability as a result of the inclusion of digital circuitry and analog circuitry on the chips.

Integrated circuit chips are formed from a substrate with electrical circuitry on the substrate. The electrical circuitry has distributed capacitances which may be considered to be connected between the circuitry and the substrate. The distributed capacitances generate noise. The magnitude of the noise generated is dependent upon the voltage and frequency at which the electrical circuitry operates.

Since the frequency of operation of electrical circuitry on integrated circuit chips has been progressively increased as the micron size of the components on the chip has been decreased to values below one micron (1μ), the magnitude of the substrate voltage noise resulting from currents induced through the distributed capacitances on the chip has progressively increased. This increase in the magnitude of the generated noise has not been of great concern in circuitry providing digital signals on an integrated circuit chip since the noise has not been a great factor in distinguishing between a binary 0 and a binary 1. However, the noise has been of increasing concern in analog circuitry on an integrated circuit chip since the analog signals can provide an infinite number of values and the noise generated as a result of current through distributed capacitances can significantly affect these values.

The noise generated by voltages applied to the distributed capacitances on an integrated circuit chip has become of increasing concern in recent years for another important reason. Gates of input/output (I/O) transistors in integrated circuits have been damaged by electrostatic discharges (ESD) of large values. To protect the transistors, ESD protection structures have been included in the integrated circuit chips. These ESD structures prevent any electrostatic charges from damaging the I/O transistors. However, the ESD structures have relatively large distributed capacitances. Because of this, the effects of noise generated in the ESD structures on the integrated circuit chips have become increasingly pronounced.

Attempts have been made for a considerable number of years to reduce the substrate noise produced by the distributed capacitances on integrated circuit chips. For example, a separate connection has been made in recent years from the electrical substrate on the chips to a pad on the periphery of the chip. This pad has then been connected to a reference potential such as logic or analog ground. This has tended to bypass to ground some of the current induced in the substrate directly but other problems remain. The bond wire con-

nection from the pad to the substrate reference potential such as ground has inductance. This inductance causes a voltage to be generated as a result of changes in the current produced through the distributed capacitances. The voltage generated by the inductance constitutes substrate voltage noise.

Attempts have been made for a number of years to minimize the noise produced by the bond wire inductance between the pad and the reference such as ground. For example, the chip substrate has been connected to a plurality of pads and bond wires instead of just one (1) pad. This has reduced the noise by a factor related to the number of pads connecting the electrical circuitry to the reference such as ground. For example, when ten (10) pads connect the electrical circuitry on the chip to the reference such as ground, the noise is reduced by a factor of ten (10) in comparison to the noise produced when only one pad connects the electrical circuitry to the reference such as ground. As many as ten (10) pads have been used for this purpose in the prior art.

As digital signal bus widths have increased and logic signal rise times have decreased, it has even been proposed to increase the number of such pads to as many as twenty (20). This has presented problems. The number of pads on a chip is limited and increased numbers of these pads have to be used to receive inputs or to provide outputs. Furthermore, it has become increasingly difficult to provide a sufficient number of pads on a chip to satisfy all of the needs for pads as the complexity of the chips has increased. The chip complexity has increased because of the decrease of micron size in the components and because of the increase in the number of pads required to handle the bits in each word as a result of recent increases in the number of such bits.

In one embodiment of the invention, the substrate voltage noise from the effects of current through the distributed capacitances between the ESD and I/O electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip and the chip substrate is minimized, especially for analog circuitry mixed with digital circuitry on the chip. The invention separates a plurality of bits in each word into a plurality (e.g. 2) of segments. A first register off the chip latches the first bits in each word in accordance with a first clock signal having a particular frequency. A second register off the chip latches the second bits in each word in accordance with a second clock signal having the particular frequency but delayed from the first clock signal.

The first register output bits are latched on the chip by a third register in accordance with the first clock signal. The delayed second register output bits are latched on the chip by a fourth register in accordance with the second clock signal or with the first clock signal having the same delay as the second clock signal. The substrate ties from the third and fourth registers may be connected to at least one, preferably a plurality, of pads on the chip.

The bits from the third and fourth registers may be combined on the chip. Alternatively, the bits from the third register may be delayed on the chip by the delay of the second clock signal and combined with the bits from the

fourth register. In either alternative, the combined signals may be re-registered on the chip in a fifth register in accordance with a clock signal having the delay of the second clock signal.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows curves of voltages produced at progressive intervals of time in electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip;

Figure 2 shows curves of currents produced in the integrated circuit chip in response to the voltage shown in Figure 1 as a result of distributed capacitances in the electrical circuitry on the integrated circuit chip;

Figure 3 shows curves of voltages produced in the prior art on pads on the integrated circuit chip as a result of the current shown in Figure 2 when the electrical circuitry on the chip is connected to pads at the periphery of the chip and the pads are connected through an inductance to a reference potential such as ground;

Figure 4 shows curves similar to that shown in Figure 3 and illustrates how the circuitry of this invention operates to reduce the amplitude of alternating voltages produced at the pads in comparison to the amplitude of alternating voltages produced on the pads in the prior art;

Figure 5 shows on a simplified block basis electrical circuitry provided in the prior art on an integrated circuit chip to reduce the substrate noise resulting from distributed capacitances in electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip;

Figure 6 is a view, similar to that shown in Figure 5, of the prior art and illustrates electrical circuitry provided on a chip to reduce, even more than the prior art embodiment shown in Figure 5, the substrate noise resulting from distributed capacitances in electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip;

Figure 7 shows on a simplified block diagram basis one embodiment of the invention for providing an enhanced reduction in the substrate noise resulting from distributed capacitances in integrated circuitry on an integrated circuit chip;

Figure 8 is a view similar to that shown in Figure 7 and shows another embodiment of the invention, this embodiment being advantageous in minimizing the number of pads on the chip for providing the substrate noise reduction;

Figure 9 is a view similar to that shown in Figures 7 and 8 and illustrates a third embodiment of the invention with additional advantages compared to the advantages obtained from the embodiments shown in Figures 7 and 8; and

Figure 10 is a view similar to that shown in Figures 7-9 and illustrates a fourth embodiment of the invention with further advantages compared to the advantages obtained from the embodiments shown in Figures 7-9.

Figure 1 illustrates in solid lines a half cycle of a voltage 10 which varies in time on a substantially sinusoidal basis. Figure 1 also illustrates in broken lines a voltage 12 which may be produced in digital circuitry when the value in the circuitry changes from a binary value of "0" to a binary value of "1". As is well known in the art, distributed capacitances in electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip cause substrate currents to flow which are proportional to the time rate-of-change of the voltages shown in Figures 1 after they are differentiated with respect to time. This causes currents to be produced from the sinusoidal voltage 10, this current having a wave form such as illustrated at 14 in Figure 2 for a half cycle of voltage. For a binary waveform having a fast rise and fall time such as illustrated at 12 in Figure 1, a current is produced with a wave form such as illustrated at 16 in Figure 2. As will be seen, the current 16 has a large spike at the rising and falling edges of the waveform. The current shown in Figure 2 is indicated as

$$i = c \, dV/dt \quad (1)$$

where i = the current through the distributed capacitances;

c = the magnitude of the distributed capacitances; and

dV/dt = the differential of the voltages shown in Figure 2 with respect to time.

The currents 14 and 16 shown in Figure 2 are increased in integrated circuit chips in proportion to the capacitances of circuitry included in the chips to protect other transistors in such chips from electrostatic discharges which occur on the inputs to such circuits. Such electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection circuits have relatively large amounts of distributed capacitances. These distributed capacitances proportionately increase the currents shown at 14 and 16 in Figure 2. As a result, the ESD circuits contribute to the current noise which is produced in the substrate of the chip and, in turn, cause substrate voltage noise across the inductance of the wiring used to ground the substrate.

Figure 5 illustrates circuitry of the prior art for minimizing the substrate voltage noise resulting from the distributed capacitances in the electrical circuitry on an integrated circuit chip 20. The chip 20 is indicated by broken lines in Figure 5. As shown in Figure 5, a 32-latch register is shown off the chip 20 and a 32-latch register 24 is shown on the chip. It will be appreciated that the register 24 may be only one stage of a countless number of circuits on the chip 20. For example, such circuits may include digital circuitry such as the register 24 and may also include analog circuitry such as a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) 26 for converting digital values to analog values.

The effects of substrate voltage noise on digital circuits in an integrated circuit chip are generally not as pronounced as the effects of noise on analog circuits in such chip. This results from the fact that digital circuits provide analog values only of substantially +5 or 0. Because of

this, the substrate voltage noise will not affect these values if the noise is less than approximately 1 volt. However, noise will directly affect analog values since the analog values may have an infinite possibility of values. This is particularly true, for example, when the analog signals in a range of approximately 0 to 1 volts such as from the converter 26 represent the entire range of colors to be displayed at successive pixels on a visual display (not shown).

Under the circumstances discussed in the previous paragraph, the noise produced as a result of the currents induced through the distributed capacitors may directly affect the colors produced at the successive pixels on the display monitor. When the resulting voltage noise has spiked characteristics such as shown at 48 in Figure 3, the noise particularly has deleterious effects on the video image on the display monitor since it may produce on the face of the display monitor momentary changes in pixel luminance commonly designated in the trade as "sparkle".

Figure 5 shows in schematic block form one embodiment of a system in the prior art for reducing the noise produced as a result of the currents 14 and 16 in Figure 2. In the embodiment shown in Figure 5, four (4) bytes of data are introduced in parallel as a single word on a bus 28 to the 32 latch register 22 off the chip 20. Each byte of data consists of eight (8) bits. The 32-bit width of the bus 28 is indicated by the number "32" adjacent the bus or line 28 and adjacent a slant (/) symbol on the bus or line 28. The 32-bit register 22 also receives a clock signal on a line 30. The register 22 may constitute a plurality of latches or a plurality of registers or a plurality of any other type of suitable stage well known in the art. When the plurality of bits in each data word are provided in parallel, the number of total latches in the register 22 may correspond to the number of bits in each data word. The clock signal on the line 30 synchronizes the passage of the signals through the register 22.

The synchronized output signals from the register 22 and the clock on the line 30 are introduced to the register 24 on the chip. The register 24 may have a construction corresponding to the register 22. For example, the register 24 may be formed from a number of latches (e.g. 32) corresponding to the number of bits in each word. The register 24 is clocked by the signal on the line 30 and provides a synchronized output on a bus 37 to other stages in the integrated circuit chip. The digital-to-analog converter 26 is an example of such other circuits.

To reduce the noise produced in the electrical circuitry on the chip 20, a connection is made in the embodiment of Figure 5 by a line 34 to a pad 36 from a contact, generally indicated at 33, under a substrate 38. Although described as under the register 24, the substrate 38 is well known in the prior art as being under the circuitry of the entire chip. The pad 36 is in turn connected by a line 40 to a reference potential such as an electrical ground 42 disposed externally of the chip 20. Unfortunately, the line 40 has a bond wire and package pin inductance indicated at 44 in Figure 5. This inductance has an adverse

effect as shown in Figure 3. This adverse effect is produced because the inductance causes a voltage to be produced which is directly proportional to the time differential of the current shown in Figure 2.

The voltage produced as a result of the time rate of change of the current 14 in Figure 2 is illustrated in solid lines at 46 in Figure 3. The voltage produced as a result of the time rate of change of the current 16 in Figure 2 is illustrated in broken lines at 48 in Figure 3. The voltages 46 and 48 are produced in accordance with the following equation:

$$V = L di/dt \text{ where} \quad (2)$$

V = the magnitude of the voltage produced as a result of the flow of current through the line 40;

L - the magnitude of the inductance 44; and

di/dt = the time rate of change in the current shown in Figure 2.

Particularly for digital signals, the voltage produced at the pad 36 can be relatively high.

Figure 6 illustrates an improved system of the prior art for reducing the voltage shown in Figure 3. The embodiment shown in Figure 6 is similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 5 except that it includes a plurality of pads (e.g. 36a, 36b, etc.) connected in parallel on the substrate 38 to the latch 24 through the line 34. By this arrangement, the voltage on the pads (e.g. 36a, 36b, etc.) is reduced by a factor proportional to the number of pads connected in parallel. For example, when ten (10) pads are connected in parallel, the voltage at the pads (e.g. 36a, 36b, etc.) is reduced by a factor of ten (10) from the voltage on the pad 36 shown in Figure 5. This results from the tenfold decrease in inductance resulting from the connection of ten (10) pads (e.g. 36a, 36b, etc.) in parallel.

The possibility of increasing the number of pads 36 to a greater number than ten (10) has been considered in the prior art since this would decrease the inductance in comparison to the embodiment shown in Figure 6. For example, an increase to a number of twenty (20) pads would decrease the inductance by a factor of two (2) in comparison to the inductance of the pads in the embodiment shown in Figure 6. However, pads are at a premium, particularly in the integrated circuit chips with micron sizes less than one (1) micron. This has allowed circuits to be packed on the chips with an increased density. The increased number of circuits on the chips has generally required an increased number of pads to provide inputs to the circuits from external sources and to provide outputs from the circuits to external equipment. Because of this, there is a significant disadvantage in increasing the number of pads above a number such as ten (10).

Figure 7 illustrates an embodiment of this invention for reducing the noise generated by the distributed capacitances in integrated circuitry on an integrated circuit chip. This chip is generally indicated in broken lines at 60. In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the data in

each word is separated into two (2) segments. For example, when each word has thirty two (32) bits, half of the bits (bits 0-15) in each word may be introduced through a line 62 to a register 64 off the chip. The other half of the bits (bits 16-31) in each word may be introduced through a line 66 to a register 68 off the chip. A clock signal on a line 70 is also introduced to the register 64 and a clock signal delayed as at 74 is introduced to the register 68.

The synchronized signals from the register 64 are introduced to sixteen (16) pads generally indicated at 73, on the chip 60. The signals from the pads 73 are in turn introduced to a register 72 on the chip. The clock signal on the line 70 passes to a pad 75 on the chip and from the pad 75 to the register 72. In like manner, the signals from the register 68 are introduced to sixteen (16) pads, generally indicated at 76, on the chip and from the pads 76 to a register 78 on the chip. The signals from the logic delay 74 pass to a pad 80 and from the pad 80 to the register 78. As in the embodiment shown in Figure 6, connections are made from contacts 33 to the substrate 38 under the registers 72 and 78 to a plurality of pads (e.g. 82a, 82b, etc.) disposed over a substrate 38 corresponding to the substrate 38 in Figure 5 and from the pads to a reference potential such as a ground 84. In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, ten (10) pads are shown as being connected in parallel.

As will be seen, the bits 0-15 in each word are synchronized in the register 64 with the clock signal from the line 70 at a different time in each cycle relative to the time at which the bits 16-31 in such word are synchronized with the clock signal. This same time difference appears in the bits 0-15 from the register 72 relative to the bits 16-31 from the register 78. This difference causes two (2) different substrate voltage noise signals to be produced as a result of the substrate current from the registers 72 and 78 to the pads 82a, 82b, etc. These two (2) different substrate voltage noise signals are illustrated in Figure 4 in dotted lines at 84 (from the register 72) and in dashed lines at 86 (from the register 78).

The signals 84 and 86 in Figure 4 are combined at the pads 82a, 82b, etc. in Figure 7 to produce a resultant signal indicated schematically in solid lines at 88 in Figure 4. Because the signal 84 is produced as a result of the distributed capacitances on only sixteen (16) lines in parallel, the signal 84 has an amplitude with a reduced peak value relative to the peak amplitude of the signal 46 in Figure 3. For example, assuming that the peak amplitudes of the signals are equal, the peak amplitude of the combined signal 88 in Figure 7 may be half of the peak amplitude of the signal 46 in Figure 3 when the signal 86 is displaced by approximately 120° from the signal 84 in Figure 4. Depending upon the wave shapes of the signals 84 and 86, the time displacement between the signals 84 and 86 may be more than 90°. This is schematically shown by the phase displacement between the signals 84 and 86 in Figure 4.

As will be appreciated, the magnitude of the distributed capacitances in the lines providing bits 0-15 in each

word is one half (1/2) of the value of the distributed capacitances in the lines providing the bits 0-31 in each word. This results from the fact that the distributed capacitances of only sixteen (16) lines are in parallel. The reduction of the distributed capacitances by a factor of two (2) causes the noise to be decreased by a factor of two (2). A similar reduction is provided in the noise from bits 16-31 in each word. This reduction is in addition to the reduction discussed in the previous paragraph.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the signals from the registers 72 and 78 are respectively introduced to registers 90 and 92. The registers 90 and 92 are synchronized in operation with the delayed clock signal from the pad 80. Although the signals introduced to the register 90 from the register 72 have a different time synchronization than the signals from the register 78, this does not affect the operation of the registers 90 and 92. This results from the fact that the signals introduced to the registers 90 and 92 are binary and the output signals from the register 90 have settled to a new value just prior to the time that the output signals from the register 92 change to the new value.

As will be seen in Figure 7, thirty four (34) pads (16 at 73, one at 75, 16 at 76 and one at 80) are used in the chip 60 to implement the features of this invention. The embodiment shown in Figure 8 is similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 7 except that only thirty three (33) pads are used on the chip 60 to implement the invention. This results from the inclusion of an additional logic delay 94 on the chip 60 to receive the clock signal from the pad 75 and to introduce the delayed clock signal to the register 78. The delay 94 replaces the connection from the delay 74 to the pad 80 in Figure 7 and results in the elimination of the pad 80. The delay in the stage 94 is chosen to match the delay in the stage 74. Because of this, the operation of the system shown in Figure 8 is substantially the same as the operation of the system shown in Figure 7. However, it is advantageous in comparison to the system shown in Figure 7 because it uses one (1) less pad than the system shown in Figure 7.

The system shown in Figure 9 is the same in many respects as the system shown in Figure 8. However, the signals from the register 72 are delayed in a stage 100 before being introduced to a register 102 corresponding to the register 90 in Figure 7. The delay provided by the stage 100 corresponds to the delays provided by each of the stages 74 and 94 in Figure 8. In this way, the input signals representing bits 0-15 in each word in the register 102 arrive in time synchronism with the input signals representing bits 16-31 in each word in the register 92. As will be appreciated, because bits 0-15 arrive in each word in time synchronism at the register 102 with bits 16-31 in such word at the register 92, the arrangement of Figure 9 is capable of operating at higher clock rates than the arrangement of Figure 8.

Figure 10 represents a refinement of the system shown in Figure 9. The embodiment shown in Figure 10 assumes that there are only three (3) bits in a complete word. However, the same principles apply regardless of

the number of bits in each word. In the embodiment shown in Figure 10, the clock signal for each bit or data in each word is provided with an additional delay relative to the time of the clock signal for the previous bit in such word. This is indicated by no delay in the clock signal on the line for bit or data 0 (or data 0) in each word, a delay 110 in the clock signal for bit 1 (or data 1) in each word and a delay 112 for bit 2 (or data 2) in each word. The delay provided by the stage 112 corresponds to the delay provided by the stage 110.

Delays 114 and 116 respectively corresponding to the delays 110 and 112 are provided in a chip 118. The chip 118 is indicated by dashed lines in Figure 10. The delays 114 and 116 respectively control the times for the introduction of the clock signal to latches 126 and 130. The output from a latch 120 for bit 0 in each byte is then provided with two (2) delays 122 and 124 each corresponding to the delays 110 and 112 or to the delays 114 and 116. The output from the latch 126 is provided with a single delay 128 corresponding to the delays 116 or 112. The logic signals from the latch 130 and from the delays 128 and 124 are respectively introduced to latches 136, 134 and 132. The clock signals from the delay 116 are also introduced to the latches 136, 134 and 132. As will be appreciated, because there is a clock delay provided between each bit, the arrangement of Figure 10 produces less substrate noise than that of Figure 9.

Although this invention has been disclosed and illustrated with reference to particular embodiments, the principles involved are susceptible for use in numerous other embodiments which will be apparent to persons skilled in the art. The invention is, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. In combination,
 - an integrated circuit chip having a substrate and a plurality of integrated circuits on the substrate and having distributed capacitances between the integrated circuitry and the substrate and having pads on the periphery of the integrated circuit chip,
 - first means for providing successive words of digital information, each word having a plurality of bits,
 - second means for providing a clock signal having a plurality of successive cycles at a particular frequency,
 - third means for delaying each of the successive cycles of the clock signal from the second means by a particular time delay related to the time for each of the successive cycles,
 - fourth means for latching first bits in each word in accordance with the clock signal from the second means,
 - fifth means for latching second bits, different from the first bits, in each word in accordance with the delayed clock signal from the third means,

sixth means responsive to the latched bits from the fourth means and the clock signal from the second means for providing an additional latching of the first bits in each word,

seventh means responsive to the latched bits from the fifth means and the clock signal delayed by a delay corresponding to the delay provided by the third means for providing an additional latching of the second bits in each word,

eighth means for connecting the sixth means and the seventh means to at least one of the pads on the integrated circuit chip,

ninth means for providing a reference potential, and

tenth means for connecting the at least one of the pads on the integrated circuit chip to the reference potential.

2. In a combination as set forth in claim 1,
 - the seventh means being responsive to the latched bits from the fifth means and the clock signal from the third means for providing the additional latching of the second bits in each word.
3. In a combination as set forth in claim 1,
 - the seventh means being responsive to the latched bits from the fifth means and the clock signal from the second means, with a delay corresponding to the delay provided by the third means, for providing the additional latching of the second bits in each word.
4. In a combination as set forth in claim 2,
 - eleventh means for delaying each successive cycle of the clock signal from the second means by a time related to the delay provided by the third means,
 - the seventh means being responsive to the latched bits from the fifth means and the clock signals from the eleventh means for providing the additional latching of the second bits in each word.
5. In a combination as set forth in claim 1,
 - eleventh means for delaying the latched signals from the sixth means by a time related to the delay provided in the clock signals by the third means,
 - twelfth means responsive to the delayed latched signals from the eleventh means and the clock signal delayed by a delay corresponding to the delay provided by the third means for providing a latching of the first bits in each word, and
 - thirteenth means responsive to the latched signals from the seventh means and the clock signal delayed by a delay corresponding to the delay provided by the delay provided by the third means for providing a latching of the second bits in each word.

6. In a combination as set forth in claim 4,
the eighth means connecting a plurality of the pads integrated circuit chip to the sixth means and the seventh means.
7. In a combination as set forth in claim 1,
the eighth means connecting the sixth means and the seventh means to a plurality of the pads on the integrated circuit chip.
8. In combination,
an integrated circuit chip having a substrate and having a plurality of integrated circuits on the substrate and having distributed capacitances between the circuits in the plurality and the substrate, the integrated circuit chip having a plurality of pads on the periphery of the substrate,
first means disposed on the integrated circuit chip for providing successive words, each word having a plurality of digital bits,
second means for providing a clock signal at a particular frequency in a plurality of successive cycles,
third means for delaying the successive cycles of the clock signal by a period of time related to the period of each clock signal,
fourth means for passing first bits in each word in accordance with the clock signal from the second means to produce first resultant signals,
fifth means for passing the first resultant signals in accordance with the clock signal from the second means to produce second resultant signals,
sixth means for passing second bits, different from the first bits, in each word in accordance with a clock signal having a time delay corresponding to the time delay of the clock signal from the third means to produce third resultant signals,
seventh means for passing the third resultant signals in accordance with the clock signals from the second means or in accordance with a clock signal having a delay corresponding to the time delay of clock signal from the third means of the clock signals from the third means to produce fourth resultant signals,
eighth means for combining the second and fourth resultant signals in a particular relationship to restore the words of digital information, and
ninth means for connecting the fifth and seventh means to at least one of the pads on the integrated circuit chip to minimize the effect of the distributed capacitances in the operation of the integrated circuits on the integrated circuit chip.
9. In a combination as set forth in claim 8,
the fifth means, the seventh means, the eighth means and the ninth means being disposed on the integrated circuit chip.
10. In a combination as set forth in claim 9,
the first through fourth means and the sixth means being disposed off the integrated circuit chip.
11. In a combination as set forth in claim 8,
the ninth means connecting the fifth and seventh means to a plurality of pads in the package to minimize the effect of the distributed capacitances.
12. In a combination as set forth in claim 10,
the seventh means being responsive to the third resultant signals and the delayed clock signal from the third means for producing the fourth resultant signals.
13. In a combination as set forth in claim 10,
the seventh means being responsive to the third resultant signals and the clock signal from the second means delayed by a time corresponding to the delay provided by the third means for producing the fourth resultant signals.
14. In combination for operating upon information words each having a plurality of bits where the bits in each word are separated into at least a pair of segments the first of which is clocked by a first clock signal having a particular frequency and the second of which is clocked by a second clock signal having the particular frequency and delayed by a particular time from the first clock signal,
an integrated circuit chip having a substrate and having integrated circuitry on the substrate and having distributed capacitances between the integrated circuitry and the substrate and having a plurality of pads for receiving inputs to the integrated circuitry on the substrate and providing outputs from the integrated circuitry on the substrate,
a first one of the pads in the plurality being operative to receive the first bits in each word and a second one of the pads in the plurality being operative to receive the second bits in each word,
a third one of the pads in the plurality being operative to receive the first clock signal,
first means disposed on the integrated circuit chip for providing a third clock signal having a delay corresponding to the delay of the second clock signal,
first latch means disposed on the integrated circuit chip for receiving the first bits in each word on the first pad and the first clock signal and for latching the first bits in each word in accordance with the first clock signal,
second latch means disposed on the integrated circuit chip for receiving the second bits in each word on the second pad and the third clock signal and for latching the second bits in each word in accordance with the third clock signal, and
second means for connecting the first and second latch means to at least a fourth pad in the

plurality to minimize the effects of the distributed capacitances.

15. In a combination as set forth in claim 14,
the second means being operative to connect
the substrate at the positions of the first and second
latch means to a multiple number of the pads, includ-
ing the fourth pad, in the plurality other than the first,
second and third pads. 5
16. In a combination as set forth in claim 14,
the first means including a fifth pad in the plu-
rality for receiving the second clock signal and for
introducing the second clock signal on the fifth pad
to the second latch means. 10
17. In a combination as set forth in claim 14,
the first means being operative to receive the
first clock signal and to delay the first clock signal by
an amount corresponding to the delay between the
first and second clock signals to produce the third
clock signal and to introduce the third clock signal to
the second latch means to obtain the latching of the
second bits in each word in accordance with the
delayed first clock signal. 15 20
18. In a combination as set forth in claim 14,
third means for delaying the latched bits from
the first latch means by a time corresponding to the
delay between the first and second clock signals, and
fourth means responsive to the delayed latch
bits from the third means for latching the delayed
latch bits in accordance with the third clock signal. 25 30
19. In a combination as set forth in claim 18,
the second means being operative to connect
the first and second latch means to a multiple
number of the pads, including the fourth pad, in the
plurality other than the first, second and third pads,
the first means being operative to receive the
first clock signal and to delay the first clock signal by
an amount corresponding to the delay between the
first and second clock signals and to introduce the
delayed first clock signal to the second latch means. 35 40 45
20. In a combination as set forth in claim 18,
fifth means responsive to the second latched
bits from the second latch means for latching such
bits in accordance with the third clock signal. 50
21. In combination for operating upon information words
each having a plurality of bits where the bits in each
word are separated into at least a pair of segments
the first of which is clocked by a first clock signal hav-
ing a particular frequency and the second of which
is clocked by a second clock signal having the par-
ticular frequency and delayed by a particular time
from the first clock frequency. 55

an integrated circuit chip having a substrate
and integrated circuitry on the substrate and distrib-
uted capacitances between the integrated circuitry
and the substrate and a plurality of pads on the sub-
strate,

first latch means disposed on the integrated
circuit chip for receiving the first bits and the first
clock signal nad for providing first output bits latched
to the first clock signal,

second latch means disposed on the inte-
grated circuit chip for receiving the second bits and
a clock signal having a delay corresponding to the
delay of the second clock signal and for providing
second output bits latched to such delayed clock sig-
nal, and

means for connecting the first and second
latch means to at least one of the pads in the plurality
to minimize the effect of the distributed capacitances
on the electrical circuitry on the substrate.

22. In a combination as set forth in claim 21,
the integrated circuitry including digital cir-
cuitry and analog circuitry and including means for
converting between the bits in each word in the dig-
ital circuitry and analog signals provided by the anal-
og circuitry and representative of the values of the
bits in each word,
the connecting means being operative to
minimize any effect of the distributed capacitances
on the operation of the analog circuitry.

23. In a combination as set forth in claim 21,
means disposed on the integrated circuit chip
for delaying the first output bits by a time correspond-
ing to the delay between the first and second clock
signals and for combining the delayed first output
bits and the output second bits.

24. In a combination as set forth in claim 23,
third latch means disposed on the integrated
circuit chip for latching the first output bits in accord-
ance with the clock signal having the delay corre-
sponding to the delay of the second clock signal, and
fourth latch means disposed on the inte-
grated circuit chip for latching the second output bits
in accordance with the clock signal having the delay
corresponding to the delay of the second clock sig-
nal.

25. In a combination as set forth in claim 21,
the connecting means being connected to a
multiple number of pads including the at least one
of the pads, in the plurality to minimize the effect of
the distributed capacitances on the electrical cir-
cuitry on the substrate.

26. In a combination as set forth in claim 22,
means disposed on the integrated circuit chip
for delaying the first output bits by a time correspond-

ing to the delay between the first and second clock signals,

third latch means disposed on the integrated circuit chip for latching the delayed first output bits in accordance with the clock signal having the delay 5 corresponding to the delay of the second clock signal,

fourth latch means disposed on the integrated circuit chip for latching the second output bits in accordance with the clock signal having the delay 10 corresponding to the delay of the second clock signal,

the connecting means being connected to a multiple number of pads in the plurality, including the least one pad, to minimize the effect of the distributed capacitances on the electrical circuitry on the 15 substrate.

27. In a combination as set forth in claim 21,

the first latch means including a second one 20 of the pads in the plurality,

the second latch means including a third one of the pads in the plurality,

a fourth one of the pads in the plurality receiving the first clock signal. 25

28. In a combination as set forth in claim 27,

a stage on the integrated circuit for producing the delay corresponding to the delay of the second clock signal and for introducing the delayed clock 30 signal to the second latch means.

29. In a combination as set forth in claim 27,

a fifth one of the pads in the plurality receiving the second clock signal and introducing the second 35 clock signal to the second latch means.

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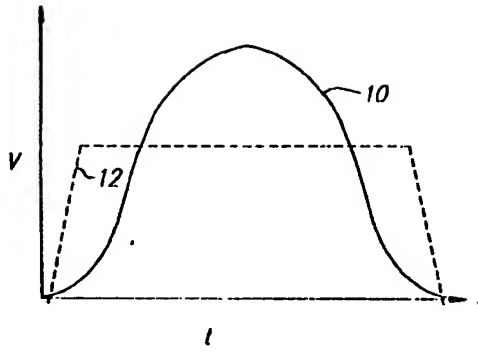


FIG. 1

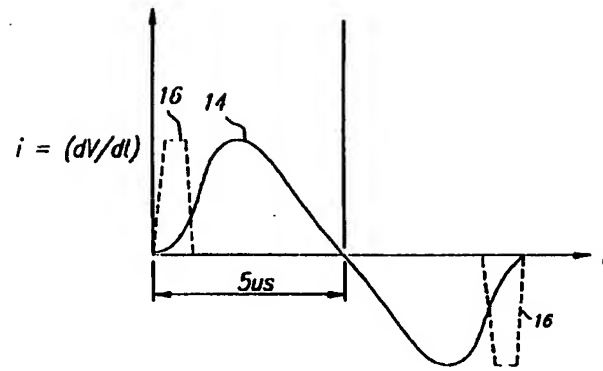


FIG. 2

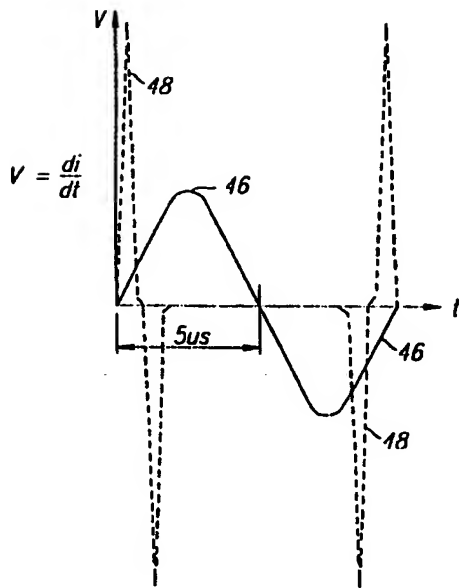


FIG. 3

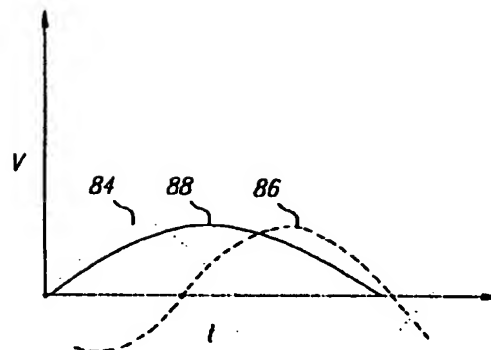


FIG. 4

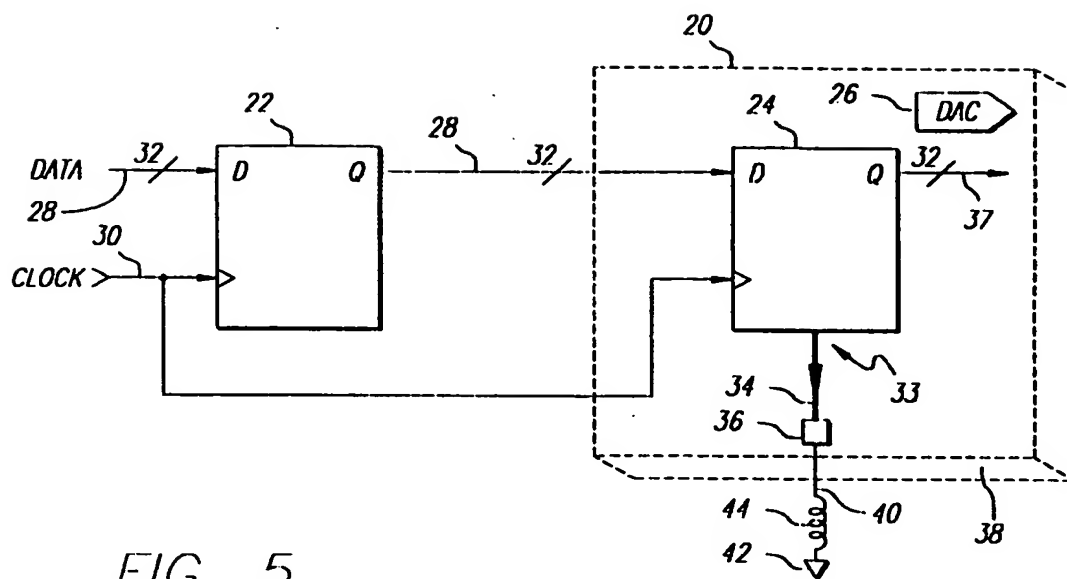


FIG. 5
PRIOR ART

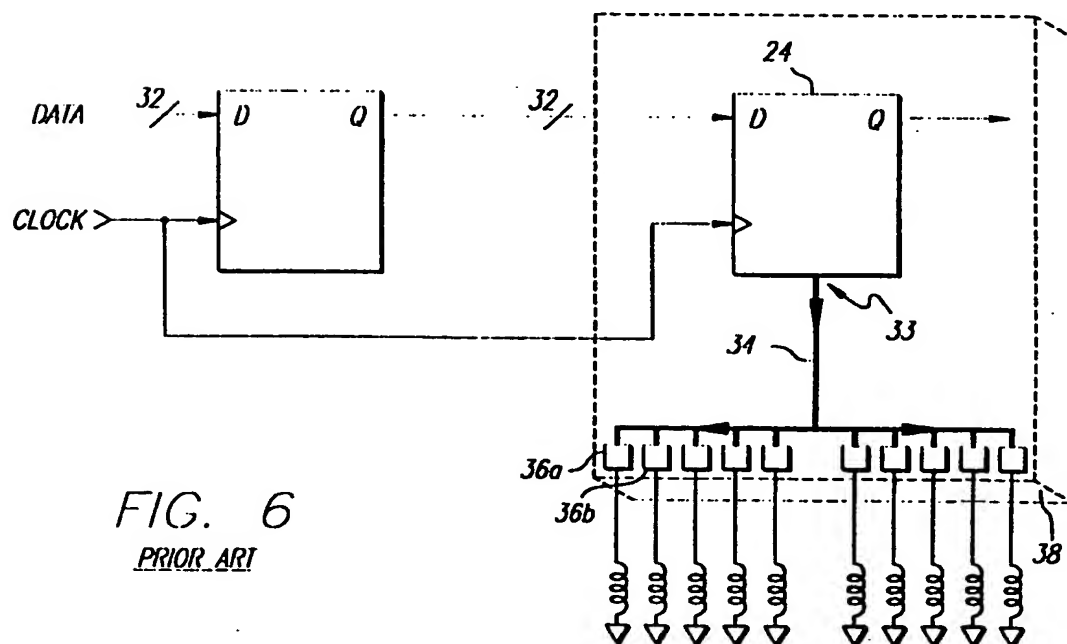


FIG. 6
PRIOR ART

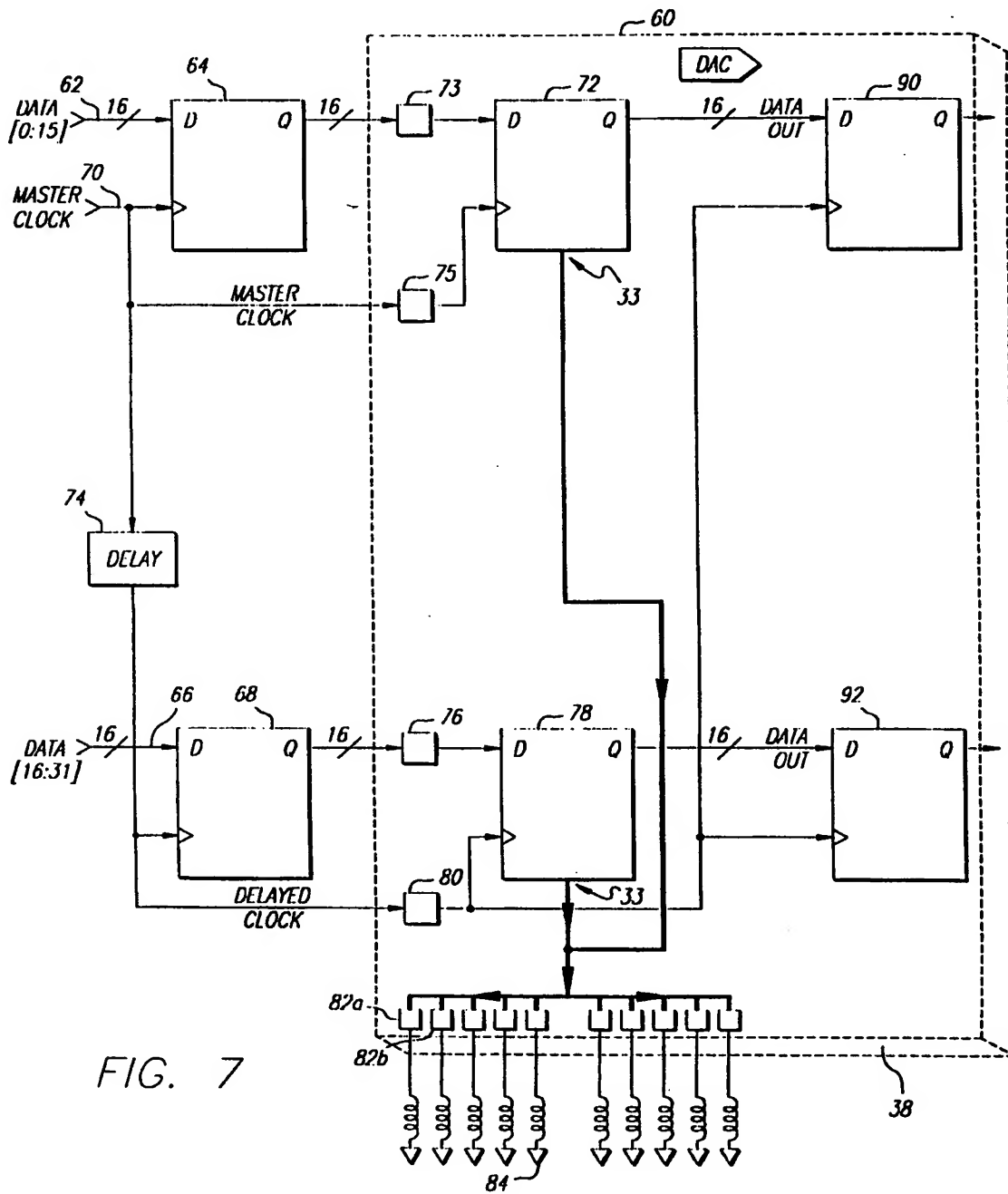
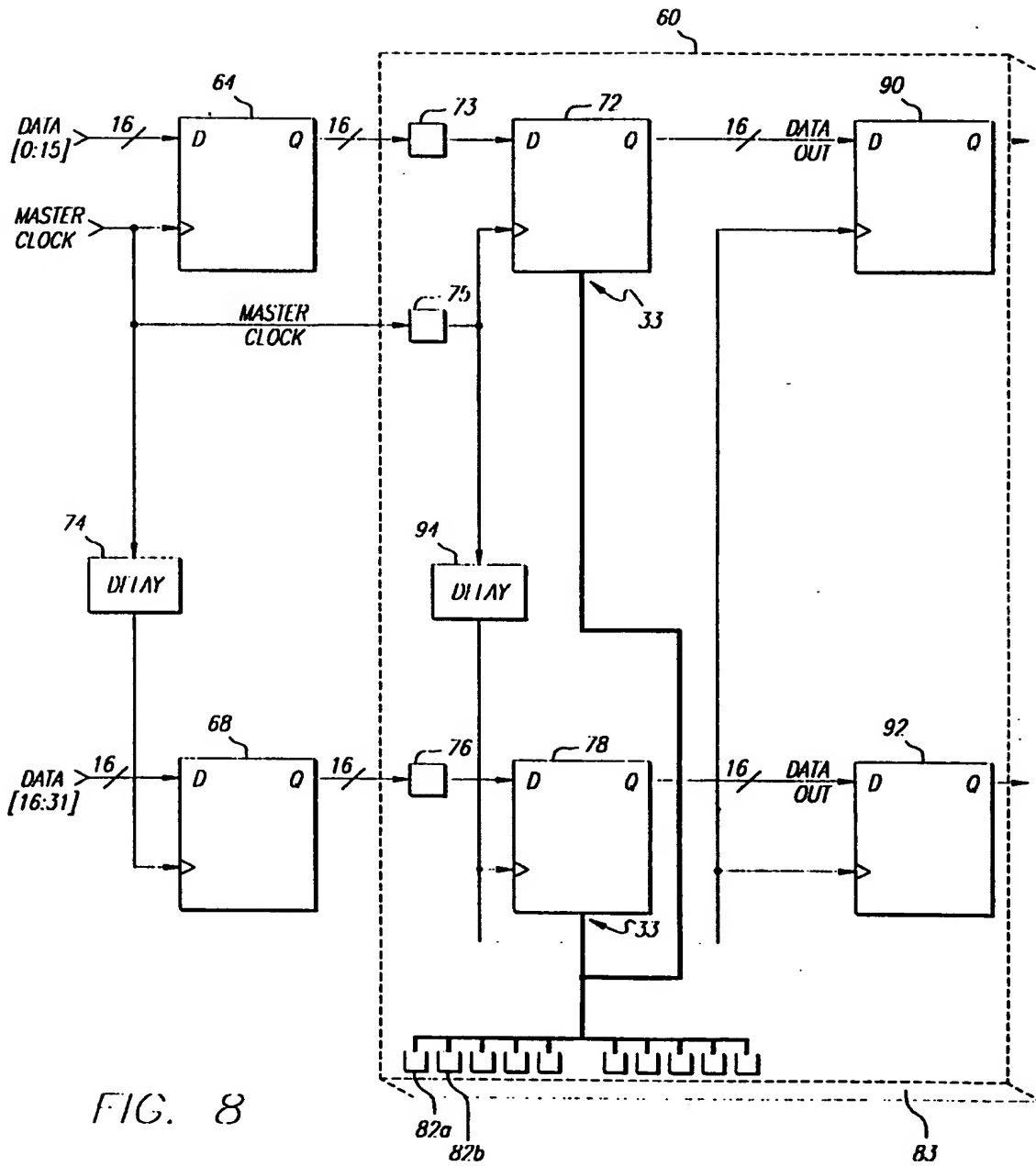
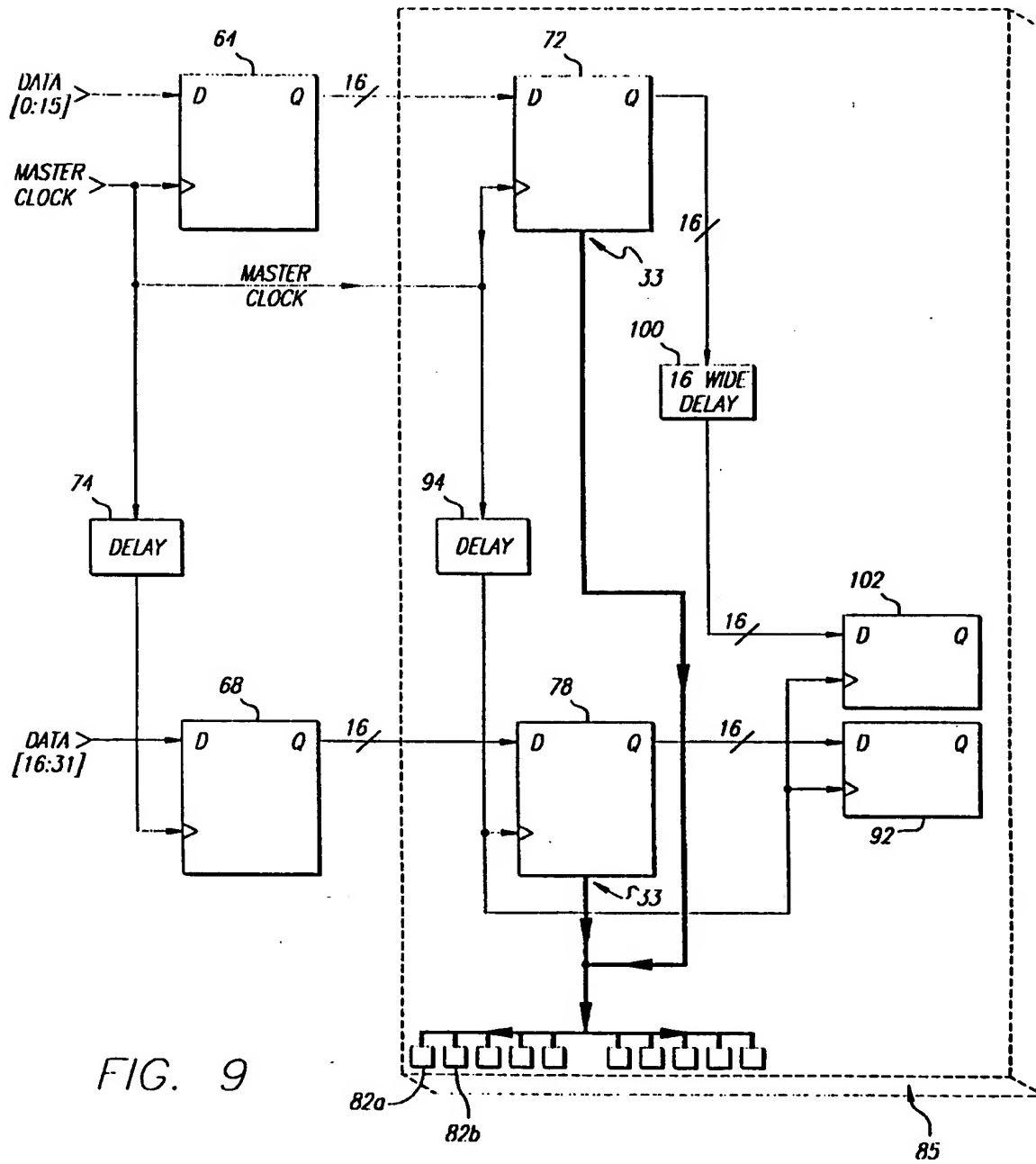


FIG. 7





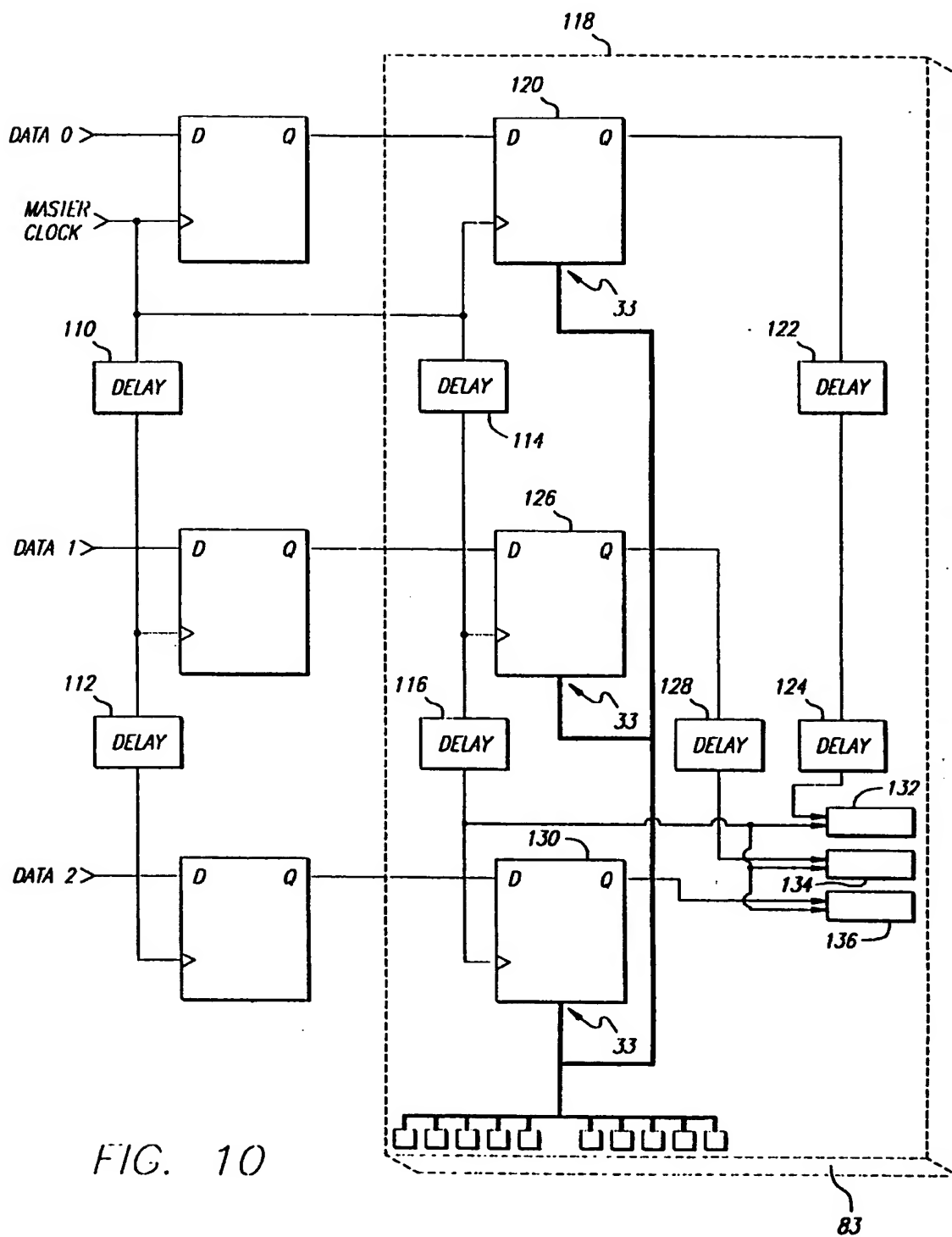


FIG. 10

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